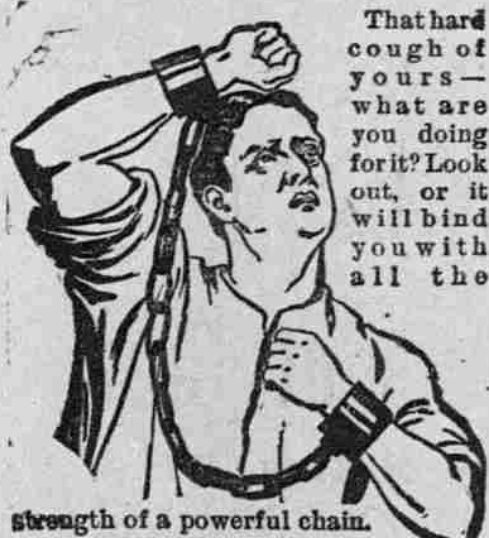


VOL. XXXV.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Thathard cough of yours—what are you doing for it? Look out, or it will bind you with all the strength of a powerful chain.

cures coughs and colds, even hard coughs and old colds.

Mrs. A. White, of Fitzroy, Victoria, says: "I had a very hard cough night and day. I tried many remedies, but without relief. I thought my lungs were nearly gone. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began to improve at once, and only one and one-half bottles completely cured me."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

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- 2—Cottage on South street near Queen street.
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- 5—Land of the area of one acre, situated on the corner of South and Haleakala streets, and suitable for storage purposes, or for a building site for warehouses or factory.
- 6—Building site at Kamohili, fronting on proposed extension of Rapid Transit to Kaimuki, area one acre.
- 7—Three building lots on Kaalaea avenue and opposite the Experimental Station at Makiki.
- 8—Taro land at Manoa and Pauoa.
- 9—Rice land at Aiea, Ewa.
- 10—Also other lands suitable for agricultural and other purposes in different parts of this island.

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Special low price in CRUSHED ROCK of all grades from No. 1 to No. 5, or rock sand.

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LARGE DRAY, \$6.00 per day.

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

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Special attention given to prompt and careful delivery of goods.

Try our choice Kona Coffee, 25c a pound.

ALL NIGHT IN THE CRATER OF HALEAKALA LOST AMID DEAD CONES AND LAVA BEDS

The Long and Fearful Tramp of a Tourist.

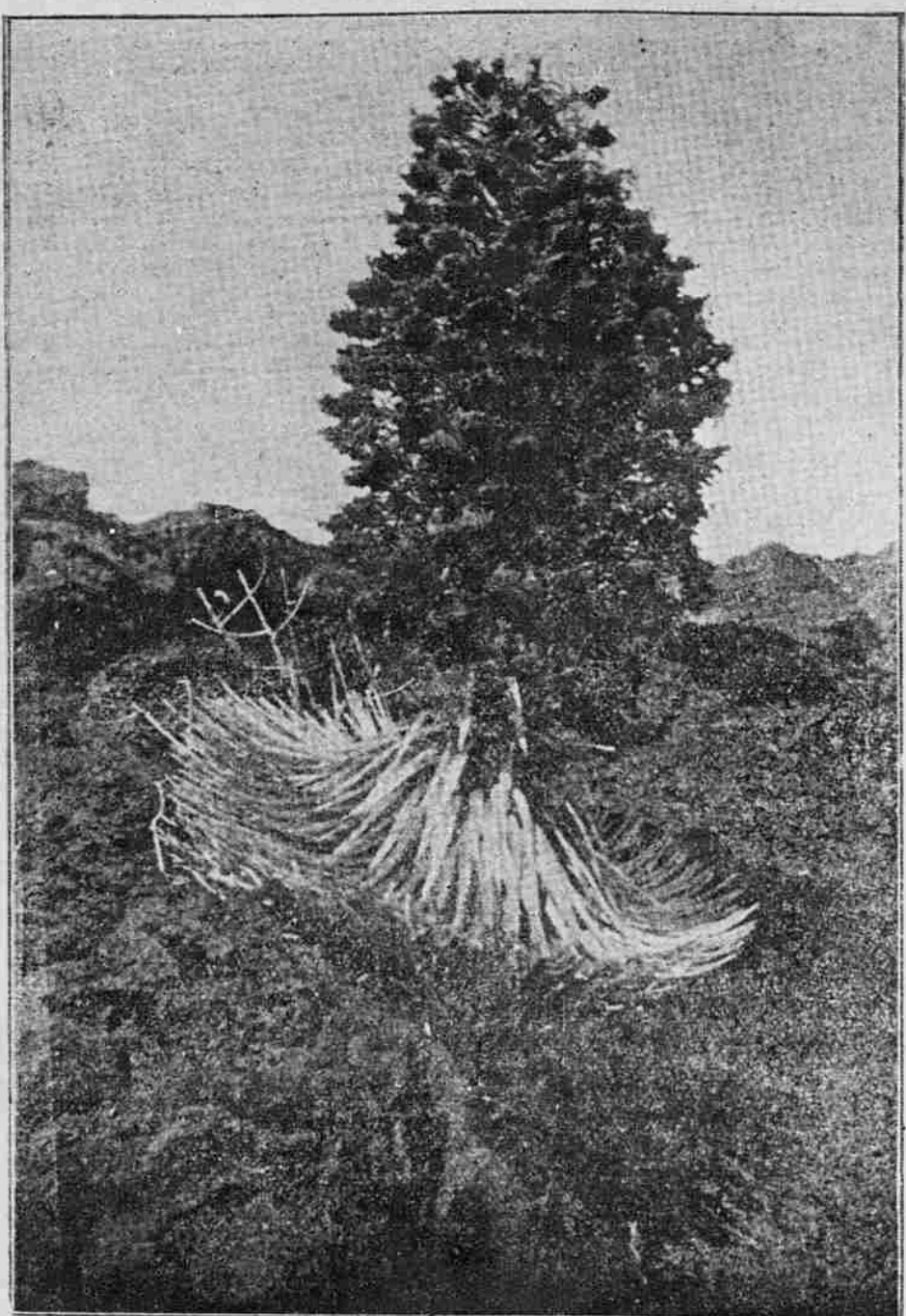
Stillness of the Desert is Oppressive and the Trails Are Very Hard.

Alone at night in the great crater of Haleakala, oppressed by the stillness of the plain, again wandering in the moonlight seeking a pathway which does not exist and finally trudging over the bad lands to civilization, is the short story told by Prof. G. Kraus of Kamehameha schools, and one who hears it forgets that the crater is only ten miles across and that visitors were encountered, for the trials endured were those of the deserts and bad lands of the west, where the distances mean starvation and death.

And even in that circumscribed area, had the man been less the skilled mountaineer, and had his courage been less, it is doubtful if the tale would have been without an ending which is much different from that given to the unique experience by Prof. Kraus, as he told it seated upon the veranda of his pretty home at the schools, the other afternoon. Prof. Kraus has been one of the distinct successes of the new regime at the schools, and to his work and worth President Dyke pays high tribute in his report. He is a Californian and a Stanford man, one who has spent his life among mountains, and who therefore knows the way to meet and overcome trials.

It was for the purpose of making a personal investigation of the great crater that Prof. Kraus made the trip, for after reading the works of Prof. Brigham and Captain Dutton he was more than ever determined to make a study of the greatest extinct crater in the world. He went prepared for the work too, for he was unaccompanied, believing that with a compass and experience in tramping that he was better fitted to cope with the difficulties of the trip than if he took with him a guide and had in a measure to look out for two rather than for one. The story of the trip is thus told by Prof. Kraus himself:

"After long contemplation I determined that it was time for me to make a trip to the great crater of Haleakala, and so on Tuesday evening I started by the little steamer Maui for Kahului. We arrived there next morning and proceeded by train to Paia, where I took my bearings and then started on my long tramp, which was to bring to me



SILVER SWORD OF HALEAKALA.

so many new sensations. The heavy rains of preceding days had made the walking bad and my progress was slow. I had made a pack of the things I considered necessary for the outing, and its thirty-six pounds proved too much for me, once I was on that steep road. I lightened it by throwing away sixteen pounds and the remainder, evenly distributed never again bothered me in any way. I had a fine tramp up through cane fields and then above them, until I reached Makawao, where I made my first stop to see W. C. Crook, where I found to my delight an old fashioned garden with all the favorite California blossoms.

"One thing there is worthy of mention for I found a remarkable specimen of the camphor tree. This, a native of China and Japan, is said there to attain a height of forty feet, but the specimen I saw is fully fifty feet high, with an equal spread of branches. I am sure this is a remarkable tree for that point. There were, too, peaches and other temperate zone fruits and altogether there was a fine showing.

"The road to the summit still stretched away and I tarried only a short time. The road is lined with acacias and blue gums, which were sturdy and fine. Passing away beyond the last panel of fence the range opens and the view below stretches off in a panorama of great vistas of cane and the isthmus between the ranges of mountains which traverse the island. But from above, where the head of the great mountain is enshrouded in mist, comes down a cold and chilling damp which warns me to hasten to reach Olinda or spend a bad night upon the sides of the mountain. I abandon my intention to reach Crater Lake and am most hospitably received by Mr. D. D. Baldwin, who was spending some time at the summer home.

"Thursday morning found me up and away very early, for I had much to accomplish. An hour before I reached the summit I was overtaken by a party on horseback, and with them traveled to the top of the mountain. It was three o'clock in the afternoon when the crest was reached. With a start I found myself upon the crest of a precipice, beneath stretching away a gulf, desolate, dark, awe-inspiring, vast and impressive.

"Two thousand feet below it is yet seemingly unapproachable, for the cliff appears to be impassable. No words can convey the impressions which fill one as he stands for the first time upon what must have been the battle ground of the greatest forces of nature. Dotted the floor of the crater there are many cones which have been in the past the seats of activity and looking away ten miles to the southeastern rim of the great pit there are more than eight in sight. After an hour spent in contemplation of the views and sketching some of the wonderful color effects, I prepared for the descent, for I was determined to make the trip across as much as possible during the night. After descending to the floor of the crater I was filled with interest in all that was around me. I ascended to the top of one of the cones and after a climb of 700 feet was able to look down into the pit which was probably 1,000 feet deep. I could realize that once a man or animal had fallen into that pit the walls of cinder would give way beneath his feet and he would find it impossible to make an ascent.

"Finally the sun went down. The scene was of indescribable beauty. There, upon a great plain, many colored rocks and lava with the absence of vegetation except the silver sword, all were flaming in the slanting rays of the sun. To describe the effects is impossible. I did make a hard climb to get two specimens of the silver sword, and

they well repaid me, though the plants were not in bloom at the time much to my disappointment. I tramped on until the dark was relieved again by the moonlight, not feeling tired and absolutely without desire to eat. Finally I forced myself to make a stop and beneath the shelter of a rock camped and set going my little stove and made myself a cup of cocoa. The scene was ghastly and the silence oppressive. There can be no words used to convey the silence. It pervaded and enveloped you. I could not eat any solids but felt warmed by the hot drink. It is most interesting to note that while the temperature at the summit was forty-two, on the floor of the crater it was even lower, the mercury showing only thirty-nine degrees. After a repacking my effects I tried to rest. The moon was bright and the stars shining clearly. But it was impossible to remain quiet. One found oneself longing for the rustle of a leaf or the chirp of a cricket. Lying down resting on one elbow I found myself peering into the darkness hoping that something would come along or that some sound, no matter what it might be, would break the stillness.

"At length it was impossible to remain quiet longer. I had a map from the Territorial survey department and had been instructed to keep away to the southeast. So I took up my way over the lava and cinder plain. It was about 9 o'clock and I walked for an hour going over closer to the south wall of the crater. But I found soon that there was no path and the way was broken. I had been seeking a cave of which I had been told and could not find it, so began to retrace my steps. Again I laid down but soon found the silence unsupportable and again began to walk. Out of the darkness finally there seemed to rise animals and upon approaching I found them to be mules tethered. I could not find any mules however and so had to content myself with fraternizing with a gray mule which seemed to be anxious for companionship and while shivering in the cool air was ready to rub his head against my shoulder. But I was restless and soon took to the path, only to find that I had returned to my former resting place, and that I might not be lost again laid down.

"After forcing myself to rest for a half hour a form appeared on the crest of a cinder pile ahead. I rose and shouted that I was alone and perhaps lost. The man started, stopped and finally came forward. I told him who I was and why I was there and he could speak only one word, "water." I had a canteen with more than a pint of water in it and gave it to him. He took the canteen and drank all without stopping. Thus refreshed he told me that he was the guide for a party of two men, whom he had brought up from the Hana plantation, that his tourists were then sheltered in a cave, the one I had been seeking, while he was out searching for water. I went to them and there found Mr. Walden, of Schaefer & Company and a friend, who had left Hana in the morning early and had had not a drop of water, it then being half past twelve at night. I sat down in the cave with them and found the temperature something like den degrees higher. We sat there and shivering talked at some length, the men suffering from need of water, their lips parched and throats dry.

"At length they could not stand it longer and determined to try and reach the water holes at which I had last filled my canteen, something like four miles away where the water had collected in the holes in the lava. They insisted that I should come along, offering to mount me and telling me that it would be impossible for me to make the trip down the Kaupua gap, as the way was very bad. I had come so far and was of no other mind than to

PAPER MILL FOR HAWAII

To Utilize Cane Refuse of Sugar Mills.

SEATTLE MEN BACK THE PROJECT

Their Representative is Now in Honolulu Doing the Preliminary Work.

Within a couple of years people in almost every part of the world will be writing letters on paper made in this territory from the cane refuse of the sugar mills. At least this will be possible if a gentleman who is now in Honolulu is successful in his efforts to establish such a mill here.

S. N. Mayer, of Seattle and St. Louis, a well known traveler, who searches out corners of the globe where "good things" are to be found, spent about ten days in Honolulu while on his way to the Orient about a year ago and was so impressed with the possibilities of making paper out of the cane refuse of the sugar mills that he has again returned—this time representing a powerful Seattle company and with other backing sufficient to establish the enterprise.

When interviewed by an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon Mr. Mayer stated that the possibilities of a paper mill here were great. Paper could be made so much more cheaply out of cane refuse here than it could out of rags or other waste in the States that he thinks a Honolulu mill could import talc and other things necessary to be used with the cane refuse for the manufacture of paper and that it could ship its finished product to the East and successfully compete with the paper trust. He says that there is but one paper mill in China and only one in Japan and that there is a great market in those countries for enameled and writing papers. The number of vessels calling at Honolulu would give the mill an opportunity to ship paper to almost any part of the world and to sell it at a price that would compare very favorably with that of other paper mills.

Mr. Mayer is a business man and not an expert on mill construction and paper making but says that an expert paper man representing the new company will arrive here from New York within thirty days.

If the mill can be established on the basis that Mr. Mayer expects he says that it will employ two hundred and fifty men on the start and a thousand when it gets going at full blast. He says it will be necessary to bring a large number of paper makers here from the mainland but that some local labor would be used and in time as local workers mastered the trade it would be practically all done by local people.

Mr. Mayer represents The American Talc and Asbestos Company, of Seattle, and for them has an option on a very large quantity of talc, sometimes called soapstone, sufficient to provide ample quantities for use in the mill here. In the manufacture of paper about twenty-five per cent of talc has to be used. Talc is the softest known metal. The company has an advantage over Eastern mills as far as Hawaii is concerned in that their talc mines are on the Coast and they can ship the metal to Hawaii cheaply. The trust mills get nearly all of their supply from Europe and pay heavy freights on it.

"It is not our idea," said Mr. Mayer, "to get capital for this enterprise here. We have the capital already. But if Honolulu people care to subscribe to the enterprise we would be pleased to have them. We will proceed with the work anyway whether Hawaiian people consider the project a good one for investment for them or not."

Mr. Mayer is now engaged in securing land for a mill. He could not state yesterday where it would be located but thought that it would be close to Honolulu. He has investigated the situation as regards the cane refuse supply thoroughly. The plantations are now using it as fuel but as it is very hard to handle and as fuel oil is coming on the market as an advantageous mill fuel he thinks that they will be glad to sell their cane refuse to the paper mill at a reasonable figure and Mr. Mayer declares that this will be much cheaper than the same article could be purchased in the States. Mr. Mayer expects to open an office here within a few days.

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NOTICE.

PERSONS needing or knowing of those who do need, protection from physical or moral injury, which they are not able to obtain for themselves, may consult the Legal Protection Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, 9 McIntyre building. W. E. RICE, Supt. 615

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(Continued on page 12.)